

MACAULAY'S TREATMENT OF HISTORY 2-09

The modern historian^ unlike Macaulay, has at his disposal a number of valuable secondary works and new sources. Robert Dunlop contributed a good account of Ireland, 1660-1700, to the Cambridge Modern History, vol. v. Much more detailed is Richard Bagwell's Ireland under the Stuarts, vol. iii, 1660-1690 (1916). Four other books worth mentioning are J. P. Prendergast's Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution (1887), which contains much information about some aspects of the period* Fitzmaurice's Life of Sir William Petty "1895), valuable for all questions connected with the land settlement or the economic condition of Ireland, A. E. Murray's the Commercial Relations between England and Ireland (1903)! and George O'Brien's The Economic History of Ireland in the Seventeenth Century (1919). These works enable the student to check and supplement Macaulay's rather inadequate account of the social and economic condition of Ireland at Jameses accession; and, in particular, the omission of any analysis of the Cromwellian land settlement and of the subsequent acts of Charles 11 can be supplied.

For the years 1689-1702, Robert H. Murray's Revolutionary Ireland and Its Settlement (1911) is indispensable. Two sources of extreme importance have appeared since Macaulay wrote : A Calendar of the State

Papers Relating
to Ireland in the English Public Record
Office, which
covers the seventeenth century up to 1670
(after that the
Irish state papers are included in the English
Calendar of
State Papers, Domestic) ; and the Historical
Manuscripts
Commission Reports on the papers of the Duke
of Ormonde
at Kilkenny Castle.

James began his government by dismissing
the Duke of
Ormonde from the post of Lord Lieutenant
and appointing